our oysters; we may learn some day to follow in their steps, and turn our attention, so far as our climate will allow of it, to the "education" of silkworms. This art is becoming quite a recognised industry in France, and the success that has attended its adoption is very gratifying. Bamboos, Spanish broom (*Stipa tencaissima*), China grass or China nettles, Californian pines (*Pinus sabiniana*), are among the plants which are referred to as proper to be introduced into France.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

LONDON

Mathematical Society, May 8.—Dr. Hirst, F.R.S., in the chair. Prof. Cayley communicated an extract from a letter he had received from M. Hermite "On an application of the theory of unicursal curves," and then gave accounts of the two following papers, "Plan of a curve-tracing apparatus," and "On a rational quintic correspondence of two points in a plane:" another paper entitled "Bicursal curves" (*i.e.* curves with a deficiency *one*) by the same gentleman, was taken as read.—Mr. S. Roberts read a short "Note on the Plückerian characteristics of epi- and hypo-trochoids," &c., showing that the curves were unicursal: he gave also the order and class. In connection with these curves Mr. J. L. Glaisher advocated the use of Mr. Perigal's term "bicircloids." Amongst the presents received were twenty-two memoirs, &c., by the late Prof. de Morgan, presented by Mrs. de Morgan.

Geological Society, April 30.—Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair.—On the Permian Breccias and Boulder-beds of Armagh, by Prof. Edward Hull, F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland. In this paper the author described certain breccias occurring in the vicinity of Armagh, which he referred, both on stratigraphical and physical grounds, to the Lower Permian series, considering them to be identical with the "brockram" of Cumberland, and the Breccias of Worcestershire and Shropshire. The author further referred to the extensive denudation which the Carboniferous beds have undergone in Armagh, and also alluded to the occurrence of beds of Permian age near Benburb, between Armagh and Dungannon.—Geological Notes on Griqualand West, by G. W. Stow. The geological results of a journey made by Mr G. W. Stow and Mr. F. H. S. Orpen from the Orange Free State into Griqualand West are communicated by Mr. Stow in this paper, with numerous carefully executed sections and a geological map based on the survey map prepared by Mr. Orpen for the Government. From the junction of the Riet and Modder Rivers (south of the Panneveldt Diamond-fields) to Kheis and the Schurwe Bergen, the track traversed three degrees of longitude. The return route north-east to Mount Huxley and Daniel's Kuil, and eastward to Likatlong, on the Hart or Kolang River, was nearly as long. From the Modder, first south-westward and then westward, to the junction of the Vaal and Orange, the olive shales of the *Dicynodon*- or Karoo-series, traversed frequently by igneous rocks, form the country, and are seen in some places to lie unconformably on older rocks. The shales reach to the end of the Campbell Randt, on the other side of the Orange River, and have been, it seems, formed of the débris of those old hills to a great extent. The oldest rocks of the locality are seen cropping out here and there in the gorges at the foot of the Randt, and consist of metamorphic rocks, greatly denuded, on which the massive and extensive siliceo-calcareous strata of the Great Campbell Plateau lie unconformably. These latter and the breccias of their slopes are coated thickly with enormous travertine deposits. Igneous rock-masses occur around Ongeluk, west of the Jasper range, and then bright-red jasper rocks crop up near Matsáp, succeeded to the west by the parallel quartzite range of Matsáp, and again by other bedded jaspers, which seem to lie in a synclinal of the quartzite rocks, which come up again in the Langeberg. These are succeeded by lower rocks, consisting largely of sandstone, grit, and quartzite, with more or less pervading mica, as far as the journey extended in the Schurwe Bergen, also parallel to the former ranges. The maximum thickness of the successive strata is calculated by the author at 24,000 ft.; allowing for possible reduplications, the minimum is regarded as not less than 9,000 ft.—On some Bivalve Entomostraca, chiefly Cypridinidæ, of the Carboniferous formations, by Prof. T. R. Jones, F.R.S. The larger forms of bivalved Entomostraca are not rare in the Carboniferous limestone, and some occur in certain shales of the Coal-measures.

Geologists' Association, May 2.—H. Woodward, F.R.S., president, in the chair.—On the valley of the Vézère (Perigord), its limestones, caves, and pre-historic remains, by Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., F.G.S. The river Vézère, rising in the department of Correze, traversing the department Dordogne, and joining the river Dordogne near Larlat, runs from the old metamorphic rocks of the central plateau of France, through carboniferous, triassic, jurassic, and cretaceous strata. The last mentioned are chiefly limestones, nearly horizontal, presenting steep and often high cliffs, either washed by the river, or bordering its broader and older valley. The softer bands of limestone have been hollowed out along the valley by frost and water, and here and there present recesses and caves. These in several instances have been artificially enlarged, and in very many cases have afforded shelter to pre-historic people, and still retain heaps of bones and hearth-stuff, with flint implements of numerous kinds, carved bones and antlers, and occasionally human bones. The most common bones and antlers are those of reindeer, which must have abounded in southern France, whether remaining all the year round or migrating from plain to mountain and back again in their season, for the cave-folk killed them of all ages in vast numbers. The cold climate necessary for the reindeer has long passed away; the musk-ox and the hairy mammoth disappeared also with the reindeer; and looking at the great changes in geographical outlines and contours that have taken place since the extinction of the European mammoth, the author thought that some eight or nine thousand years would not be too long for the bringing about of such changes. That the Old cave folk of Périgord saw the living mammoth, a lively outline sketch of its peculiar and shaggy form, on a piece of ivory, found in the Madelaine Cave, is satisfactory evidence. The special geology of the district, the characters of the several caves and their contents, and the most striking of the implements of stone and bone were described in this paper; the human remains found at Cro-Magnon, a gigantic chief and his more ordinary companions, were specially treated of; and the high probability of their belonging to the same race of men as the older Cave-folk was discussed at some length. (For details on this subject see NATURE, vol. vii. p. 305 *et seq.*)

Anthropological Institute, May 6.—Col. A. Lane Fox, V.P in the chair. A paper was read on "Eastern Coolie Labour," by Mr. W. L. Distant. The aim of the paper was to show the dissimilarity in the capacity and aptitude for certain work which exists among different peoples under the same conditions. The working of a large sugar estate by means of European capital, European appliances, and European superintendence, with the manual labour of some hundreds of Asiatics, including Klings, Chinese, Javanese, and Malays, was taken as an example. In describing the labours of these peoples, the differences were examined in their capacity for work in general, their aptitudes and dislikes for certain work, and also in their methods of working, viz. by task or otherwise, taken in conjunction with their social condition, and the terms under which they are engaged. In contact with the European the Chinaman seems to prosper; he bargains with him, whilst the Javanese sullenly works for him, and the Kling sinks to a crouching menial in his presence. The European seems affected in the same way; he can chat with the Chinese, tolerate the Javanese, but despises the Kling. Europern civilisation and prejudice are confronted with Eastern ignorance and prejudice. It is the need of money that has brought these different peoples together. English, Scotch, Portuguese, Klings, Javanese and Chinese are only attracted together in the hope of gain, and under this creed progress and civilisation generally remain in the hands of the strongest and richest party.—A paper by Mr. Howorth was read on "The westerly Drifting of Nomads from the fifth to the nineteenth century, Part x.: the Alans or Lesghs." Col. Lane Fox exhibited two beautifully chipped flint bracelets, four iron bracelets, and other articles found in a tomb in the valley leading to the tombs of the Kings of Thebes; also a large and finely worked flint knife from a tomb in the same neighbourhood. Lieut. S. C. Holland, R.N., exhibited a series of photographs of Ainos, and various articles of Aino manufacture.—The Rev. Dunbar I. Heath has been elected Treasurer in the place of the late Mr. Flower.

Zoological Society, May 6.—Prof. Newton, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair. The secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's menagerie during the months of March and April, 1873, and called particular attention to an example of the Broad Banded Armadillo (*Xenu-*

rus unicinctus), which was new to the Society's collection; also to a pair of White-necked Cranes (*Grus vipio*) from Japan. No example of this fine species, so far as was known, had previously been brought alive to Europe.—Mr. Sclater exhibited some photographs of, and made some remarks on, a young specimen of the Liberian Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus liberiensis*) which had recently been received alive by the Zoological Society of Ireland, but had died shortly after its arrival.—A communication was read from the Rev. O. P. Cambridge on some new species of Araneidea, chiefly from Oriental Siberia.—A communication was read from Mr. G. B. Sowerby, jun., on three species of land shells from Madagascar, which he proposed to call *Cyclostoma suffusum*, *C. vexillum*, and *C. perspectivum*, sps. nov.—A communication by Messrs. P. L. Sclater and O. Salvin contained notes on the range of certain species of American *Limiocolæ* in the southern part of the New World. Two distinct species of Stilts (*Himantopus*) were shown to occur in the Neotropical region—namely, *H. nigricollis* Viell., and *H. brasiliensis* Brehm.—Mr. A. H. Garrod read a memoir on the variations of the carotid arteries of birds, in continuation of the labours of Bauer, Meckel, and Nitzsch upon this subject. Mr. Garrod's observations were based principally upon specimens that had died in the Society's gardens.

Entomological Society, May 5.—Mr. H. T. Staunton, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. Higgins exhibited a specimen of *Langia zeuzeroïdes* (one of the Sphingidæ), from the Himalaya, bred by Major Buckley. He also exhibited a female specimen (the first that he had ever seen) of *Goliathus albosignata*, from Limpopo.—Mr. McLachlan exhibited a coloured plate of butterflies as a sample of a work on the "Natural History of Turkestan," about to be published at the expense of the Government of that place, and founded on the entomological collections made by M. Alexis Fedtscheuko during the years 1869–71. The work is to be published in the Russian language, with Latin diagnoses of the new species.—Mr. Bates pointed out a figure in the plate of *Cocandica*, a variety of *Colias nastes*, an insect belonging to Lapland, and remarked that it was an interesting fact that many species of insects belonging to Arctic regions were also found in mountainous districts much farther south, though not in the intervening plains. He mentioned also *Colias palæno*, which was found near the snow-line, in the Alps, and in Lapland.—Mr. Müller also remarked on the close connection between the Arctic and Alpine insect faunas, referring particularly to *Parnassius apollo*, which occurred in the north of Europe, but in Switzerland was confined to the Alps and the opposite Jurassian range, carefully avoiding the intervening alluvial plains, which in the glacial period had been covered with the glaciers of the Rhone, the Reuss, the Rhine, and minor tributaries. He added that if the actual stations of the species were mapped, they would all be found to exist outside, but along the moraines left by the ancient glaciers.—Dr. Sharp communicated a paper on the Staphylinidæ of Japan," principally from the collections formed by Mr. George Lewis.—A paper was read, entitled "Notes on the Ephemeridæ," by Dr. H. A. Hagen, compiled by the Rev. A. E. Eaton.

Royal Horticultural Society, May 7.—General Meeting.—Viscount Bury, M.P., having been nominated by the Council, pending the Queen's approval, to the office of president, took the chair.—The Rev. M. J. Berkeley commented upon the show. Prof. Thiselton Dyer called attention to the first appearance at the meetings of *Odontoglossum vexillarium*, a lovely orchid, with flat rose-coloured flowers, four inches across. It had flowered for the first time in the old world on April 19. The late Mr. Bowman discovered it in New Grenada, on the western slopes of the Andes. It was more nearly allied to *O. phalænopsis* than to the type generally prevailing in the genus.

Scientific Committee.—Dr. J. D. Hooker, C.B., F.R.S., in the chair.—The Rev. M. J. Berkeley exhibited a shoot of *Araucaria imbricata*, illustrating the injury suffered by this plant from the punctures of the young leaves by the prickly points of those on the other branches.—Dr. Masters exhibited a drawing of a flower of Mr. Ware's *Primula veris* var. *chlorantha*. It consisted of a mass of small leafy scales, the innermost of which were prolonged into styles and had ovules upon the edges.—Prof. Thiselton Dyer, adverting to some statements about the cultivation of fungi, stated that, according to Thore, cited by Duchartre, *Agaricus Palomet* and *Boletus edulis* are sown in the Landes by watering the soil with water in which these species had been boiled. The spores of various other species will, it is said, endure a temperature of 212° F., and those of *Peziza repanda* even, according to Schmitz, 230° F.—The Rev. M. J. Berkeley said there was no doubt that fungus spores would bear a high temperature. The development of a *Penicillium* in the interior of loaves of the *pain de munition* almost immediately after they were drawn from the oven to the temperature of which the spores must have been fully exposed, was a case in point. Specimens of *Cytinus hypocistis*, the only European species of *Rafflesiaceæ*, were shown. They had been sent from Cannes by the Hon R. Bailie Hamilton.

Institution of Civil Engineers, May 6.—Mr. T. Hawksley, president, in the chair.—The paper read was a history of the River Clyde, by Mr. James Deas, and gave an account of the various works carried out for improving it as a navigable river, and of the modes and cost of dredging and depositing followed in the deepening and widening of it. It was remarked that for no river in the kingdom had so much been done "by art and man's device" as for the Clyde above Port-Glasgow; that the river from Glasgow, for twelve miles seaward, was nearly as much an artificial navigation as the Suez Canal. One hundred years ago the river was fordable even on foot twelve miles below Glasgow. The engineering works carried out in the Clyde, combined with the mineral resources of the district, had raised Glasgow from an insignificant provincial town, with a population in 1771 of only 35,000, to be the second city in the empire, with a population (including suburbs) of 566,150, according to the census of 1871.

Royal Microscopical Society, May 7.—Dr. Millar, V.P., in the chair.—A paper by Dr. Maddox was read, "On a parasite (believed to be a species of *Tœnia*) found encysted in the neck of a sheep." The general characteristics of the cyst and the appearance of sections of it under the microscope were fully described, as were also such portions of the parasite as could be separated from the general mass, and in which the presence of immature ova was particularly noted. The circumstance of finding ova during the encysted condition of the creature was believed to be unique.—A paper was also read by Mr. W. K. Parker "On the Development of the Facial Arches of the Sturgeon," in which the formation and development of the mouth was minutely described, and the relation which it bore to that of the osseous fishes and to mammals pointed out.

PHILADELPHIA

Academy of Natural Sciences, January 14.—Dr. Ruschenberger, president, in the chair.—Prof. Cope made some observations on the structure and systematic position of the genus *Eobasileus* Cope. *Uintatherium* Leidy and *Dinoceras* Marsh were names applied to allied mammals, so that the same would probably apply to them also. Until further evidence is presented, he adheres to his original position, that these animals are true *Proboscidia*, and cannot be referred to any other order.—"On the Forms of Artificial Oxide of Zinc," by George A. Koenig, Ph.D.—"On a Boiler Incrustation from New Jersey," by George A. Koenig, Ph.D.

January 21.—Dr. Bridges in the chair.—Notice of Fossil Vertebrates from the Miocene of Virginia. Prof. Leidy directed attention to some fossils, part of a small collection recently received. They were found imbedded in blue clay containing an abundance of fossil diatomes, among which Coscinodiscus is especially conspicuous. The fossil vertebrate remains consist mainly of vertebræ and teeth of cetaceans, vertebræ of bony fishes, teeth of sharks, and spines of rays. Among them also there is a portion of a humerus of a bird, and several worn teeth of a peccary. Besides these there are specimens which may be regarded as characteristic of the following undescribed species: *Protocamelus virginiensis*, *Tautoga* (*Protautoga*) *conidens*, *Acipenser ornatus*.—Mr. Thomas Meehan offered to the Academy some facts in regard to the fertilisation of flowers which confirmed the popular view that pollen of one variety had an immediate influence on the structure of the fruit of another variety, as well as on the progeny; and also furnished some entirely new facts in regard to the ability of a seed germ to receive impregnation from two distinct sources. Mr. Arnold of Paris, Canada, determined to observe the effect of cross fertilisation on Indian corn. He procured a very peculiar variety of which Mr. Meehan exhibited an ear, not known in the vicinity—a brown variety, with a circular dent at the apex—and raised one plant from it. The first set of flowers were permitted to be fertilised by their own pollen in order to test whether there was any reversionary tendency in the plant, or the pollen of any other variety in the vicinity. The ear now produced was the result

—every grain being like its parent. The corn plant produces two ears on each stalk. As soon as the "silk"—the pistils of this second ear—appeared, the pollen—in a "tassel"—of the common yellow flint corn was procured, set in a bottle of water tied near the developing ear, the plant's own tassel having been cut away sometime previous. After a short time this set of male flowers was removed, and a panicle of male flowers from a white variety was introduced to the same bottle in order to afford it the opportunity of operating on the same female flowers. The result was the ear now presented. The base of *each grain* was of the yellow flint corn, but the *upper half* of the white variety. The result was he thought no escape from the conclusion, not only that there was an immediate influence on the seed and the whole fruit structure by the application of strange pollen; but the still more important fact, hardly before more than suspected, that one ovule could receive and be affected by the pollen of two distinct parents, and this too after some time had elapsed between the first and second impregnation.

February 4.—Mr. Vaux, vice-president, in the chair.—The following papers were presented for publication:—"On the Lingual Dentition of certain Terrestrial Pulmonata from the United States, with remarks on their systematic value," by Thos. Bland and Wm. G. Binney; "Catalogue of the recent species of the Class Brachiopoda," by W. H. Dall, U.S.C.S.; "Descriptions of Mexican Ichneumonidæ," by E. T. Cresson. "Notices of Remains of Fishes in the Bridger Tertiary Formation of Wyoming." Prof. Leidy remarked that among the multitude of fossils which had been collected from the tertiary clays and sandstones of the Bridger Group of Wyoming, there were comparatively few pertaining to fishes. Nevertheless the remains of these are not unfrequent, but they are not so complete as one might have expected from the nature of the beds containing them. They usually occur as isolated bones, scales, and teeth, and mostly indicate fishes related with our living Gars (*Lepidosteus*) and Mud Fish (*Amia*). Many of the fragments appear to indicate the following extinct species previously undescribed:—*Lepidosteus atrox; L. simplex; L. notabilis; Amia* (*Protamia*) *uintaensis; A.* (*Protamia*) *media A.* (*Protamia*) *gracilis*); *Hypamia elegans; Pimelodus antiquus; Phareodus acutus.*

PARIS

Academy of Sciences, May 5.—M. de Quatrefages, president, in the chair.—The deaths of Baron Liebig, foreign associate of the Academy, and of M. Hausteen, correspondent, were announced.—The following papers were read:—On the heat produced by the reactions between water and ammonia, calcic, baric, and strontic, oxides, by M. Berthelot. The author had estimated the heat produced by the solution of dry NH_3 in water, and also on the dilution of the former solution with more water; he has found that as regards the latter case the heat is in inverse ratio to the water already combined with the ammonia. The determinations of the heat in the case of calcic, baric, and strontic oxides, was made by dissolving them in HCL, and from the result obtained the heat for their combination with water was calculated.—On the separation of potash and soda in vegetables, 5th memoir, by M Eug. Peligot. The author finds that in those cases where plants growing near the sea contain sodium salts, this fact is to be attributed to their absorption of them, through their leaves, from the spray in the air, and not from the soil.—A report on M. Bertin's memoir on the resistance opposed to rolling by the keel of a vessel, by MM. Paris, Jurien de la Gravière, and Dupuy de Lôme.—On the conditions of the integrability of simultaneous equations, &c., by M. Collet.—On the use of the meat of tuberculous animals for food; can this meat cause the development of pulmonary phthisis? by M. G. Colin. The author, from the results of thirty experiments where as many animals were fed on every kind of tuberculous flesh, answers the question in the negative. Where other experimenters have obtained opposite results, he believes that they have either experimented on animals already diseased, or have allowed portions of the tuberculous matter to find admission to the lungs of the animals in the air they breathed.—On the action of ozone on absolute alcohol: on the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen under the influence of the silent electric discharge, by M. A. Boillot.—A new observation of comet II., 1867, by M. Stephan.—On the effects produced by electricity on mercury immersed in different solutions, by M. Th. du Moncel.—On the purification of hydrochloric acid by M. Engel.—On the estimation of sugar by Barreswil's method by M. E. Feltz.—Experiments on the respiration of fish, by M. Quinquand.—Contribution to the history of microzymes and Bacteria: physiological transformation of Bacteria into microzymes and of mycrozymes into Bacteria in the digestive tube of the same animal, by MM. Béchamp and Estor.—On the remains of *Elephas priscus* found in the quaternary formation of the environs of Paris, by M. J. Reboux.

DIARY

THURSDAY, May 15.

Royal Society, at 8.30.—On the Periodicity of Rainfall in Connection with the Sun-spot Periodicity: C. Meldrum.—On the Heating of a Disc by rapid Rotation in Vacuo: B. Stewart and P. G. Tait.—On Jeypoorite: Major Ross.—Determination of the number of Electrostatic Units in the Electromagnetic Unit made in the Physical Laboratory of Glasgow University: D. McKiehan.

Society of Antiquaries, at 8.30.—Remarks on some Pictures by Quintin Matsys and Holbein, in the Collection of the Earl of Radnor, at Longford Castle, lately exhibited at the Royal Academy: J. G. Nichols.

Chemical Society, at 8.—On Isomerism: Dr. H. E. Armstrong.

Numismatic Society, at 7.

Royal Institution, at 3.—Light: Prof. Tyndall.

FRIDAY, May 16.

Royal Institution, at 9.—Limits of Certainty in Taste: Sidney Colvin.

Horticultural Society, at 3.—Lecture.

SATURDAY, May 17.

Royal Institution, at 3.—Ozone: Prof. Odling.

MONDAY, May 19.

London Institution, at 4.—Elementary Botany: Prof. Bentley.

Asiatic Society, at 3.—Anniversary.

Victoria Institute, at 8.—Anniversary.

Society of Arts, at 8.—Cantor Lectures. On Wines; their Production, Treatment, and Use: J. L. W. Thudichum, M.D.

TUESDAY, May 20.

Royal Institution, at 3.—Early Roman History and Architecture.

Institution of Civil Engineers, at 8.

Statistical Society, at 7.45.

Anthropological Institute, at 8.—On the Egyptian Colony and Language in the Caucasus: Hyde Clarke.

Zoological Society, at 8.30.—On African Buffaloes: Sir Victor Brooke, Bart.—Remarks on varieties of the Carp: Lord Arthur Russell.—On *Lepilemur cheirgaleus*, and on the Zoological rank of the *Lemuroidea*: St. George Mivart.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

Meteorological Society, at 7.—Discussion on Proceedings of Meteorological Conference at Leipzig.—On Land and Sea Breezes: J. K. Laughton.—Notes on a a Double Rainbow observed at Kirkwall: R. H. Scott.—On some Results of Temperature Observations at Durham: J. J. Plummer.

Horticultural Society.—Exhibition of Ericas, Pelargoniums, &c.

Society of Arts, at 8.—Recent Processes for the Production of Gas for Illuminating Purposes: Thomas Wells.

London Institution, at 7.—Fourth Musical Lecture.

THURSDAY, May 22.

Royal Institution, at 3.—Light: Prof. Tyndall.

Society of Antiquaries, at 8.30.

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